CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

NOVEMBER, 1949

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

Vol. XX, No. 11 November, 1949

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Official Publication Issued Monthly by the California State Department of Education

Entered as second-class matter May 8, 1930, at the Post Office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of August 24, 1912.



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REPORT OF SERVICES RENDERED BY THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY, 1948-49

S. W. PATTERSON, Chief Surplus Property Officer

During the fiscal year 1948-49, the State Department of Education, acting in its capacity of State Educational Agency for Surplus Property, 1 distributed property to educational institutions at all levels of education within the state. The fair value² of the property distributed amounted to approximately \$6,800,000. This compares favorably, if certain factors are considered, with distributions during the fiscal year 1947-48, when property having a fair value of approximately \$8,000,000 was transferred to schools, colleges, and universities.

The close of the 1947-48 fiscal year, on June 30, 1948, brought an end to the operation of the War Assets Administration for all practical purposes. This closed an important source of property that could be acquired and distributed by the Agency in its purchase and redistribution program. During 1948-49, War Assets property valued at \$800,000 was distributed. This was a million dollars less than the distribution for the preceding year, 1947-48, which was \$1,800,000. However, if the value of the War Assets Administration property distributed during each of these fiscal years is subtracted from the total value distributed in the respective fiscal years, the net figures resulting indicate that the Armed Forces donable property and food items distributed in the fiscal year 1948-49 amounted to only \$200,000 less than in the preceding year, 1947-48. This \$200,000 is reflected in the value of food distributed in 1947-48, since the cold weather of the winter of 1948-49 decreased the quantity of potatoes and fruits normally available.

Since the Agency operates on a cash basis and without state support, the decrease in volume of transactions and operating revenue resulting from the closing of the War Assets Administration made it necessary to

Forces.

Nonprofit educational institutions are permitted to buy surplus war property at a discount below "fair value." At the time the agency was formed, "fair value" was defined by the War Assets Administration as the lowest price charged any other trade level for the same type of merchandise. Usually it was the price charged to wholesalers. Discounts have been adjusted and in some categories liberalized as the Agency's program has progressed. In applying fair values to property secured by donation, the Agency has modified the term to mean the value of property to educational institutions for educational use.

¹ Education Code Sections 201-202, enacted in 1946, authorized Governor Earl Warren to designate the Department of Education as the State Educational Agency for Surplus Property. The major work of the Agency is in connection with two programs: (1) the donation program, i.e., securing and distributing personal property available to educational institutions under Army and Navy donation programs, and food made available by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and (2) assisting educational institutions to secure personal and real property directly from the Armed

reduce the Agency staff by 18 persons. Since July 1, 1949, a staff of 81½ members, with the assistance of some temporary help in peak periods, has been sufficient to handle current business.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN AGENCY PROCEDURES, 1948-49

The regional offices of the Agency are now preparing invoices instead of the central office. This has made it possible for the recipients of property to be billed within fifteen days for the service and handling charges due the Agency, which in turn has resulted in earlier payment of these charges and has improved relations between the Agency and the schools.

A wider distribution of all types of property has been effected, particularly among elementary schools and school districts formerly unable to participate in the donation program.

The Agency has worked in close co-operation with the U. S. Office of Education and other state agencies for the passage of Public Law 152, permitting the donation of property to educational institutions by any Federal agency holding property declared to be surplus.

Food distribution procedures have been revised to insure more rapid and efficient handling of food items.

Service and handling charges to recipient schools have been lowered. The average service and handling charges for the past fiscal year amounted to 10.43 per cent of the fair value. The average for the preceding fiscal year was 11.42 per cent.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948-49

The principal sources of property received for distribution by the Agency during the past fiscal year, with total fair value from each source, are shown in the following table:

Sources of Property	
Distributed, 1948-49	Fair Value
Army donations	\$1,016,071.25
Navy donations	3,052,331.26
Air Corps donations	464,899.18
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,484,774.93
War Assets donations (not previously	
reported)	2,963.12
Purchase and Redistribution	802,199.06

\$6,823,238.80

The principal types of commodities received from the above sources for distribution to educational institutions during the past fiscal year, the total fair value for each type, and total savings to the institutions served by the Agency, were as follows:

Commodities Distributed, 1948-49	Fair Value
Electronics	\$202,164.18
Capital goods	2,526,288.46
Hand tools	
Food	1,485,947.91
Miscellaneous supplies	541,900.01
	\$6,823,238.80
Total charges	711,426.36
Savings to educational institutions	\$6,111,812.36

FUTURE PLANS OF THE AGENCY

Public Law 152, passed by the Eighty-first Congress, will eventually create new sources of property needed by the schools of the state. Benefits are not expected to accrue from this law for several months, since procedures implementing it have not yet been forwarded to Federal agencies by General Services Administrator Jesse Larson.

Donations from the Armed Forces will continue at approximately the same level as in the past fiscal year. Conditions indicate that donations of certain types of property, such as consumable supplies, will increase during the fiscal year 1949-50.

The Federal Government has increased materially its appropriations for the National School Lunch Program. This fact, coupled with existing market conditions, indicates that fresh and canned fruits and vegetables will be available in larger quantities for schools participating in the program. Such items as fresh apples were available at the opening of the school year, as well as other commodities previously supplied.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

DONALD E. KITCH, Chief

SUGGESTION TO COUNSELORS

Numerous letters have been received recently by the Bureau of Occupational Information and Guidance from individual students who request information concerning specific occupations. Since the Bureau does not have facilities for maintaining extensive files of information on occupations for distribution to individuals, replies to these letters usually refer students to bibliographies of government publications, free materials published by trade and professional associations, and commercially published pamphlets and leaflets.

Much time could be saved in the securing of the desired information if teachers of units and courses in occupations as well as counselors were supplied with the following two basic bibliographies, which list many sources of good materials on various occupations:

Gertrude Forrester. Occupational Pamphlets: An Annotated Bibliography. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1948. Pp. 352. Price, \$2.50.

This volume lists government publications and many free and inexpensive pamphlets and leaflets. The items are annotated briefly and the most valuable publications on each occupation are indicated. Also included are good introductory chapters on the use of such materials.

Walter J. Greenleaf. Guide to Occupational Choice and Training. Vocational Division Bulletin No. 236. Occupational Information and Guidance Series, No. 15. Washington 25: U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, 1947. Pp. x + 150. Price, 35 cents. Distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Books, workbooks, periodicals, wall charts, and other audio-visual materials are listed and annotated in this bulletin. It also contains descriptions of various systems for classifying occupations and suggestions for the filing and use of occupational information materials.

The Bureau of Occupational Information and Guidance will be glad to assist teachers who desire information concerning special occupations not covered by these bibliographies. When class groups are in need of such information, it is suggested that the teacher or a single student consolidate the requests into a single letter so that the Bureau need not answer communications from numerous students in the same school.

INTERPRETATIONS OF SCHOOL LAW

ALFRED E. LENTZ, Administrative Adviser

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the decisions and opinions reported, the items have the limitations inherent in all digests. The reader is therefore urged to examine the complete text of a decision or opinion and, when necessary, secure competent legal advice before taking any action based thereon.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Establishing New State College in Southern California

Under Chapter 4, Statutes of 1949, an urgency measure which "established" a state college to be located in the area consisting of Orange County and the southeastern part of Los Angeles County outside the City of Los Angeles, the state college was established and came into existence upon the effective date of the statute without any period of delay caused by the selection of a site and the construction of buildings to house the college and may be maintained on a temporary site pending the acquisition of permanent facilities. The appropriation for the support of the college made by the Budget Act of 1949 may be used for the temporary operation of the college, including the payment of rent. (Citing the fourth paragraph of Section 2, and Item 89½, of the Budget Act of 1949.) (AGO 49-148; 14 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 57.)

Standards for Cosmetology Courses Maintained by Public Schools

Under Deering Act 7419, (1) the State Board of Cosmetology has no jurisdiction over cosmetology courses maintained by a school within the public school system, and (2) Business and Professions Code Section 7393 requiring a cosmetology school to have at least two instructors is not applicable to cosmetology courses maintained by a school within the public school system. (Letter of Attorney General to State Board of Cosmetology, September 22, 1949.)

Increases in Salaries of County Superintendents of Schools as Effective During Present Term of Office

Increases in salaries of county superintendents of schools, originally fixed by Chapter 1301, Statutes of 1947 (Education Code Sections 400-459), effected by measures enacted at the 1949 Regular Session of the Legislature are (no provision to the contrary appearing in the measures) effective during the terms of the incumbents since Section 3.1 of Article XI of the Constitution committed the entire subject of the compensation of county superintendents of schools to the Legislature both as to amount and time of payment and abrogated those provisions of Section 5 of Article XI of the Constitution to the contrary. (AGO 49-143; 14 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 68.)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ACTIONS

The following actions were taken by the State Board of Education at its regular quarterly meeting held in Los Angeles, September 30 and October 1, 1949.

Reorganization of Board

A new member, Admiral Charles Maynard Cooke, U.S.N. Ret., having been appointed as member of the State Board of Education to fill the unexpired term of Fred W. Smith, resigned, the Board reorganized in accordance with Education Code Section 104 and re-elected William L. Blair as president.

Adoption of Textbooks and Teacher's Manuals

Adoption of Textbooks in Music. On recommendation of the State Curriculum Commission, the Board adopted the following textbooks in music, with teacher's accompaniment books and teacher's manuals for use in grades as indicated, in elementary schools in which music is conducted on a graded basis. The adoption period for the books for grades one, two, three, four, seven, and eight was specified to be not less than six years nor more than eight years beginning July 1, 1950. The adoption period for books for grades five and six was specified to be not less than six years nor more than seven years beginning July 1, 1951.

BASIC TEXTBOOKS IN MUSIC

AND TEACHER'S ACCOMPANIMENT BOOKS AND TEACHER'S MANUALS

GRADE 1

Our First Music (a complete book for teachers), edited by Theresa Armitage and Others, published by C. C. Birchard and Company

GRADES 2 TO 6

New Music Horizons, by Osbourne McConathy and Others, published by Silver Burdett Company

Second Book (grade 2)—Pupil's book and combined Accompaniments and Interpretations for the Teacher

Third Book (grade 3)—Pupil's book and combined Accompaniments and Interpretations for the Teacher

Fourth Book (grade 4)—Pupil's book and combined Accompaniments and Interpretations for the Teacher

Fifth Book (grade 5)-Pupil's book and combined Accompaniments and Interpretations for the Teacher

Sixth Book (grade 6)-Pupil's book and combined Accompaniments and Interpretations for the Teacher

Teachers' Manual for Primary Grades
Teachers' Manual for Intermediate Grades

GRADES 7 AND 8

A Singing School, edited by Theresa Armitage and Others, published by C. C. Birchard and Company

Sing Out! (grade 7)—Pupil's book and teacher's book

Let Music Ring (grade 8)-Pupil's book and teacher's book

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTBOOK IN MUSIC

GRADE 1

New Music Horizons, First Book, by Osbourne McConathy and Others, published by Silver Burdett Company, for distribution on the basis of one book for each pupil in grade one, subject to the limitation that the number of books for any school shall not exceed enrollment in the largest first-grade class

Adoption of Folk Songs Book. On recommendation of the State Curriculum Commission, the Board adopted the material entitled "Folk Songs of the United States," prepared by the Co-operating Group in Music of the California School Supervisors Association, Southern Section, as a supplementary textbook in music for grades three to eight, to be distributed on the basis of a set of forty books for the first 500 pupils, and forty books for each additional 500 pupils or major fraction thereof, provided that not more than one book per pupil shall be provided, for an adoption period of not less than six years nor more than eight years beginning July 1, 1949.

Adoption of Teacher's Manuals for Kindergartens. On recommendation of the State Curriculum Commission, the Board adopted the following publications (previously adopted as teacher's manuals for elementary schools) for use in kindergartens:

Selected and Annotated Bibliography in Elementary Education. Published by the California State Department of Education, 1949

The Elementary School Program in California: Handbook for the Orientation of Teachers Entering Professional Service in the Elementary Schools. Prepared by the Committee on Teacher Education of the California School Supervisors Association. Published by the California State Department of Education, 1945

Speech Correction in the Elementary School. Bulletin of the California State Department of Education, Vol. XVII, No. 1, March 1, 1948

Guide to the Teaching of Arithmetic in Kindergarten and Grades One and Two. Bulletin of the California State Department of Education, Vol. XVIII, No., 1949 (in press)

Approval of Educational Organizations

In accordance with Education Code Section 4861, the Board approved the following organizations as organizations for which members for schools may be paid from school district funds during the school year 1949-50: 1

American Association of School Administrators, a department of the National Education Association, *President:* John L. Bracken, Superintendent of Schools, Clayton, Missouri; *Executive Secretary:* Worth McClure, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

¹ A list of the 17 organizations already approved for 1949-50 was printed in California Schools, XX (August, 1949), 219-20.

California Educational Research and Guidance Association, Southern Section, President: Peter L. Spencer, Professor of Education, Claremont College, Claremont, California; Secretary-Treasurer: G. L. Wahlquist, El Monte Union High School, El Monte, California

California Elementary School Administrators Association, *President:* Charles F. Carpenter, Fresno, California; *Secretary:* Viola Meints, Principal, Gault Elementary School, Santa Cruz, California

National Education Association of the United States, *President:* Andrew D. Holt; *Executive Secretary:* Willard E. Givens; *Headquarters Address:* 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Revocation of Credentials

In accordance with Education Code Section 12754, the Board revoked all credentials for public school service previously issued to Albert W. Bradt, Jr., John F. Donisage, George Ferrell Love, Donald Dalton Pettit, Edward Windsor Slockbower, and Kenneth Edwin Woods.

Approval of Petition for Election to Form a High School District

In accordance with Education Code Sections 3591-3592, the Board approved a petition for permission to hold an election within the Lynwood Elementary School District to establish a new high school district, to be composed of the territory in the Lynwood Elementary School District, now a part of Compton Union High School District.

Approval of Appointments of Members of Advisory Board of Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 86, Statutes of 1949, the Board approved the appointment by Director of Education Roy E. Simpson of six members of the seven-member Advisory Board of the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences. (These appointments were also approved by the Los Angeles City Board of Education.) The persons appointed, with terms as indicated, were as follows:

LAWRENCE L. LARRABEE, Member of Los Angeles City Board of Education, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, for a 4-year term ending September 30, 1953

J. Paul Elliott, Member of Los Angeles City Board of Education, 451 North Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, for a 3-year term ending September 30, 1952

Mrs. Gertrude H. Rounsavelle, Member of Los Angeles City Board of Education, 451 North Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, for a 2-year term ending September 30, 1951

W. G. Paul, 820 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena, President, Los Angeles Stock Exchange, for a 4-year term ending September 30, 1953

Leonard K. Firestone, 2525 Firestone Boulevard, Los Angeles 54, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, for a 3-year term ending September 30, 1952

E. M. STUART, General Manager, The Broadway Hollywood, Hollywood at Vine, Hollywood 13, for a 2-year term ending September 30, 1951

Note: In accordance with law, the members appointed to the Advisory Board by the Director of Education met, at Los Angeles on October 7, 1949, and elected Mrs. Valley Knudsen, 3034 Edgewick Road, Glendale, as the seventh member of the Advisory Board, to serve for a term of one year ending September 30, 1950. Mr. Larrabee was elected chairman.

Approval of Appointment of State College President

In accordance with Section 6 of Chapter 86, Statutes of 1949, the Board approved the appointment by Director of Education Roy E. Simpson of Howard S. MacDonald as president of the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, effective October 1, 1949.

Note: The appointment of Howard S. MacDonald was approved, in accordance with law, by the Advisory Board of Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, effective October 1, 1949. Dr. MacDonald will also serve as director of Los Angeles City College.

Changes in Rules and Regulations

The Board changed its rules and regulations by amending or adding sections of Title 5, Education, California Administrative Code, as shown in the following paragraphs.

Curriculum in Evening High Schools and Evening Junior Colleges. Subsection (i) of Section 122 of Title 5, California Administrative Code, was amended to read as follows:

122(i) In each separate evening high school or evening junior college, there shall be provided at least one of the following curricula:

(1) A general curriculum which includes courses in at least six of the following areas:

(A) Agriculture

(B) Arts and crafts

(C) Business education

- (D) Engineering and technological subjects
- (E) Health and physical education
- (F) Homemaking education
- (G) Industrial arts

- (H) Language and speech arts
- (I) Mathematics
- (J) Music
- (K) Science
- (L) Social-civic education including citizenship
- (M) Trades and industries
- (2) A vocational curriculum with related instruction in:
 - (A) English
 - (B) Applied science
 - (C) Applied mathematics
 - (D) Such other courses as are necessary to provide information relative to the subject matter of the vocational instruction.

Fees for Life Diplomas. Subsection (e) (3) of Section 203, Title 5, California Administrative Code, was amended to read as follows, the amendment being adopted as an emergency regulation to become effective immediately:

203(e)(3) A \$4 fee in the form of a money order, cashier's check or certified check.

Regulation of School Busses. Acting under the authority of Education Code Section 16272, the Board amended Sections 1078, 1148, 1160(c), 1167(b), 1171(f), 1177, 1178(e), 1178(g), and 1181 and added Section 1153.1, Title 5, California Administrative Code, relating to school busses, to read as follows:

1078. No person shall be employed by, or act as a school bus driver for any school district or any other party transporting public school pupils unless such person holds a valid and effective school bus driver's certicate issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles after such examination as the Department of Motor Vehicles may

prescribe. Such certificate shall be issued subject to suspension or revocation at any time for cause by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Such certificate shall be valid for not to exceed one school year, but may be renewed under such conditions as the Department of Motor Vehicles may prescribe.

1148. The drive shaft shall be equipped with a metal protective guard to prevent whipping through the floor or dropping to the ground, if broken.

This section is applicable only to school busses not of the pleasure car type con-

structed on or after January 1, 1950.

- 1153.1. True Weight Limits. The gross weight imposed upon any one axle of a school bus shall not exceed the rated capacity of the tire or tires mounted upon the wheels of the axle.
- 1160(c) Additional emergency exits may be installed, but all exits shall conform with the following minimum specifications:

(1) No obstruction shall be placed over the handle of an emergency exit.

(2) All interior controls shall be installed so that they may be seen and operated by passengers within the bus; complete control of such exits from the driver's seat is not permitted.

(3) A sign reading "Emergency Exit" shall be painted in black letters on the interior and exterior of the bus at the emergency exit. All letters shall be two inches

in height.

(4) All doors shall provide an unobstructed opening of 24 inches in width and

45 inches in height.

(5) Rear emergency windows shall provide an unobstructed opening not less than 16" x 54" on busses in excess of 80 inches in width. On busses less than 80 inches in width the exit shall be a minimum size of 16" x 48". The windows shall be devised and operated to insure against accidental closing in an emergency.

(6) The upper portion of all doors shall be equipped with approved safety glass, the exposed area of which shall not be less than 12 inches in height and 20

inches in width.

(7) Side emergency doors shall be hinged on the forward edge.

(8) No part of a seat shall be a part of or attached to an emergency door.

(9) The aisle between the seats leading to an emergency door shall provide a clear and unobstructed 11½-inch passageway and shall not be restricted by any post,

wheelhousing, or other obstruction.

- (10) Each emergency door opening shall be provided with a safety guard consisting of a chain or cable installed completely across the opening on the interior; the chain or cable shall be covered with leather or other suitable protective material. Such guard shall be equipped with an easily detachable hook at each end. Eyelets shall be solidly installed on each side of the door opening to which the safety guard must be attached.
- 1167 (b) Each school bus not of the pleasure car type shall be equipped with two tail lights and two stop lights, one of each to be mounted at each side of the rear of the bus.

This subdivision is applicable only to school busses not of the pleasure car type constructed on or after January 1, 1950.

1171(f) The distance provided as headroom from seat cushion to roof in each school bus shall not be less than 39" when measured from center of seat cushion vertically at least 7" from side wall of bus, or less than 36" measured from seat cushion on angle of seat back to roof.

This subdivision is applicable only to school busses not of the pleasure car type

constructed on or after January 1, 1950.

1177. The body shall clear the wheels sufficiently to allow for load and chains, but wheelhousings shall not extend above the level of the floor in excess of 9 inches.

This section is applicable only to school busses not of the pleasure car type constructed on or after January 1, 1950.

1178(e) Each circuit shall be separately fused. The main battery circuit shall be provided with a fuse, switch, or other circuit breaking device, mounted at the battery and connected to the terminal which is not grounded to the chassis.

This subdivision is applicable only to school busses not of the pleasure car type

constructed on or after January 1, 1950.

1178(g) The starter switch button, signal lamp, indicator light, emergency door indicator and all switches and fuses shall be mounted so as to be readily accessible.

1181. The provisions of Section 590 of the California Vehicle Code are hereby made applicable to all school busses owned or operated by or for school districts. Approved reflex reflector type warning devices will be required at all times.

CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

A calendar of educational meetings and events for the school year 1949-50 is being published from time to time in *California Schools*. In some cases, events may be mentioned before the place of meeting has been chosen, but complete information can be given in a subsequent issue. Notices of the following meetings have been received since the initial calendar for the year was printed in the September issue.

CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

CALENDAR	OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND	EVENIS
Date	Organization	Place
November 5, 1949	California Music Educators Associa- tion, Bay Section	Oakland
November 17-20, 1949	California Youth Committee, State- wide Workshop on "The Child in His Family and Community"	Asilomar
December 10, 1949	California Music Educators Associa- tion, Fall Meeting	University of So. California
January 14, 1950	California Music Educators Associa- tion, Bay Section, in connection with Bach Festival	College of Pacific and Stockton J. C., Stockton
January 13-14, 1950	Audio-Visual Education Association of California	San Francisco
February 16-18, 1950	Regional Conference on Conservation	Pasadena

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The fifth of the White House Conferences on Children called by the President at ten-year intervals will meet during the week of December 3, 1950. The National Conference Committee, of which President Truman is Honorary Chairman, is composed of 52 educators, physicians, clergymen, businessmen, economists, and civic, labor, and farm leaders. At a planning session early in September, the committee adopted the following "focus" for the conference:

The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth bases its concern for children on the privacy of spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every individual. Accordingly, the purpose of the

Conference shall be to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship.

To do this the Conference shall

- (a) bring together in usable form pertinent knowledge related to the development of children and indicate areas in which further knowledge is needed;
- (b) examine the environment in which children are growing up, with a view to determining its influence upon them;
- (c) study the ways in which the home, the school, the church, welfare agencies and other social institutions, individually and cooperatively, are serving the needs of children;
- (d) formulate, through cooperative efforts of laymen and specialists, proposals for the improvement of parental, environmental and institutional influences on children;
- (e) suggest means whereby these proposals may be communicated to the people and put into action.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing is chairman of the National Conference Committee. The following summary of accomplishments of previous conferences appears in a leaflet announcing the 1950 conference, issued by the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Four White House Conferences—one in each decade of this century—have been held under the auspices of the President of the United States. Each one has produced important results:

1909—called by President Theodore Roosevelt—gave new momentum to the national movement to help dependent children stay in their own homes whenever possible and to find home care for homeless children;

stimulated the creation of a Children's Bureau in the Federal Government.

1919—called by President Woodrow Wilson—formulated the first important body of child health and child welfare standards;

speeded up public demand for child labor legislation;

paved the way for the Sheppard-Towner Act, the first Federal-State cooperative program for improving State and local services for children.

1930—called by President Herbert Hoover—produced the most comprehensive statement of the needs of children ever assembled in one set of documents;

these standards were highlighted in a Children's Charter, widely used through many years;

pointed up the need for specialized training of people working with children; advanced the profession of pediatrics, and stimulated progressive education.

1940—called by President Franklin D. Roosevelt—highlighted the importance of the child in a democracy;

canvassed the fundamental principles in our developing democracy and the conditions and services necessary for the well-being of children. . . .

Simultaneously with national planning, State planning bodies for children have focused their attention on the Midcentury White House Conference theme. A state-wide conference workshop on "The Child in His Family and Community" is scheduled to be held at Asilomar, November 17-20, 1949.

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